

With regard to Claim 6, the examiner states that Siroia discloses a mobile communication device comprising a first housing component having front and back sides with a first keyboard arranged at the front side for entering communication numbers and a second housing having front and back sides with a second keyboard arranged in the front side of the second housing component, where the second housing component is connected mechanically by means of a hinge to the first housing component, whereby the first and second keyboards can be arranged in a single plane by folding out the second housing component. An example of this structure may be seen by referring to the enclosed Exhibit 1. The examiner goes on to state that Siroia fails to disclose that when the second housing is folded back, the second housing component back side is on the back side of the first housing such that the second keyboard faces away from the first keyboard. This is applicant's claimed invention.

Turning to applicant's pending Claim 6, this claim covers a mobile communication device comprising a first housing component having front and back sides with a first keyboard arranged at the front side for adding communication numbers and a second housing having a front and back side with a second keyboard arranged in the front side of the second housing component wherein the second housing component is connected mechanically by means of hinges to the first housing component. It goes on to state that the first and second keyboards can be arranged in a single plane by folding out the second housing component. Most importantly, in applicant's invention the first and second keyboards are arranged in the respective front sides of the first and second housing component such that when the second housing is folded back the second housing component backside is on the backside of the first housing component such that the second keyboard faces away from the first keyboard. It is this feature of having the first housing keyboard of the mobile communication device remain operative and facing the user while the housing for the second keyboard is arranged such that the second keyboard is hidden and faces away from the first keyboard that constitutes applicant's invention. An example of applicant's invention may be seen by referring to the enclosed Exhibit 2.

The difference between applicant's claimed invention and that of Siroia can be seen clearly by comparing Exhibits 1 and 2.

The examiner agrees that Siroia fails to disclose that when the second housing is folded back the second housing component backside is on the backside of the first housing such that the second keyboard faces away from the first keyboard. However, he goes on to state that Isashi discloses that when a second housing is folded back, the second housing component backside is on the backside of the first housing such that the second keyboard faces away from the first keyboard. From this the examiner concludes that at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Siroia with Isashi to arrive at applicant's invention.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the examiner's interpretation of the Isashi reference. The Isashi patent discloses a sub-notebook size personal computer which in one mode functions as a conventional computer (see Fig. 1A) and in its other mode

functions as a camera (Figs. 2 and 3). In the computer mode depicted in Fig. 1A, the keyboard 4A provides an input to the computer which input is displayed on a liquid crystal display 2. When the computer is in this mode such that the angle between housing 3 and housing 5 is approximately 180 degrees, the camera mode is disabled.

In the embodiment depicted in Figs. 2 and 3, housing 5 is pivoted approximately 360 degrees clockwise about hinge member 6. In this embodiment, the keyboard 4A of unit 5 faces downwardly and is not used in the photo or camera mode. Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, it may be seen that the liquid crystal display 2 in housing 3 appears to be divided into an upper half section 2A and a lower half section 2B. The upper half section 2A functions somewhat as a viewfinder for camera lens 7B and depicts the image seen by the lens within frame 10. The camera functions are operated from an image projected on the touch screen 2B. Buttons 11 through 18 enable a user to provide input to operate the camera mode of the device. It should be noted that the touch screen function illustrated in Fig. 3 appears on touch screen 2B only when the device is in the photo or camera mode where housing 5 is rotated 360 degrees with respect to housing 3. The touch screen does not operate in the computer mode. In other words, Isashi does not depict a device having two keyboards, only a keyboard and a touchscreen which operates when the keyboard is disabled. Consequently, Isashi does not disclose, depict or describe a mobile communication device having a first housing component having front and back sides with a first keyboard arranged at the front side for entering communication numbers and second housing having front and back sides with a second keyboard arranged in the front side of the second housing component wherein the second housing component is connected mechanically by means of hinges to the first component whereby the first and second keyboards can be arranged in a single plane by folding out the second housing component. Again, Isashi simply does not disclose first and second keyboards arranged in a single plane when the first and second housing components are arranged in a single plane as depicted in Fig 1A of Isashi.

Given that Isashi discloses a sub-miniature computer which operates as a computer with a keyboard in one mode and as a camera with a touch screen in another mode, it certainly would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Siroia with Isashi. In fact, even if one does combine Siroia with Isashi there is no teaching of applicant's invention because Isashi does not disclose a device having two keyboards which appear at the same time. As mentioned above, the touch screen 2B (not a keyboard) of Isashi appears only when the device is in the photo mode, depicted in Fig. 2. Again, as stated above, the keyboard and the touch screen are never side by side.

Clearly, Siroia combined with or without Isashi does not disclose applicant's claimed invention.

The examiner states that Isashi teaches that the device when folded is compact enough for transporting while at the same time adds features such as data entry capability. This is simply not true. Isashi discloses a standard sub-miniature computer which in the computer mode depicted in 1A functions as a standard computer and in the

photo mode depicted in Fig. 2 functions as a digital camera. Isashi does not have a feature such as data entry capability as described by the examiner.

In the Office Action the examiner states that regarding Claims 8 and 9, the combination of Siroia and Isashi disclose mobile communication device according to Claims 6 and 7 respectively, that at least the second keyboard comprises a keyboard including a film keyboard, a push button keyboard and/or a touch screen display keyboard. Applicant disagrees. While Isashi Fig. 1A discloses a push button keyboard 4A, the touch screen 2B which appears on LCD screen 2A only appears when the device is in the photo or camera mode, depicted in Figs. 2 and 3. In other words, the keyboards are mutually exclusive. Clearly, Isashi does not disclose a device having first and second keyboards that can be arranged in a single plane by folding out the second housing component. Again, two keyboards are only depicted in the Siroia reference depicted by Exhibit 1.

The examiner states that regarding Claims 10 though 12, Siroia and Isashi fail to disclose several touch screen display faces arranged beside the second keyboard that can be swiveled by means of hinges. He goes on to state that USPN 6,510,325 to Mack discloses several touch screen display pages arranged beside the second keyboard and can be swiveled by means of hinges. From this he concludes that it would have been obvious of a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Siroia and Isashi with Mack to arrive at applicant's claimed invention. Applicant submits that Mack discloses a cell phone having a number of hinged components which when unfolded function as an audio headset. See Fig. 2B, 2C and 2D. Enclosed Exhibit 3 further depicts the Mack structure.

Clearly, Siroia and Isashi combined do not disclose applicant's mobile communication device as set forth in Claim 6. Additionally, Siroia and Isashi combined with Mack fail to disclose applicant's invention as set forth in Claims 10 through 12.

Applicant's enclosed Exhibits 4 and 5 pictorially describe the devices disclosed by USPN 5,991,644 and USPN Design 398,307, respectively.

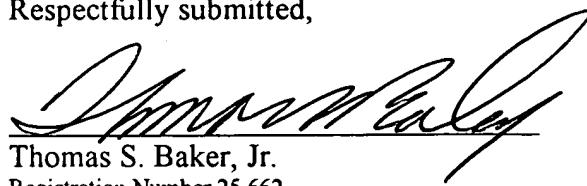
Exhibits 6, 7 and 8 depict further embodiments of applicant's invention where all of the keyboards can be arranged in a single plane for simultaneous use and accessibility. Exhibit 6 depicts that where two foldable units are used, they are folded from the back side to the front side. These units are equally parallel to the mobile phone display and the numerical keyboard belonging thereto. Exhibit 7 discloses that where three foldable units are used, these are folded from the back side to the front side as well. These units are also parallel and planar to the mobile phone display and the numerical keyboard belonging thereto. Exhibit 8 shows that where four folded units are used, these units also are folded from the back side to the front side. These units also are planar and parallel to the mobile phone display and the numerical keyboard belonging thereto.

Clearly, applicant's invention as set forth in the enclosed Claims 6 through 16 are not disclosed in the prior art cited by the examiner.

Hence, applicant respectfully requests the examiner to reconsider the Final Rejection of Claims 6 through 16.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 13 A6 2009



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